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YUMA. ARIZ.

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS.

A Lesson in Intensive Farming by R H. Forbes, Director and Chemist of Agricultural **Experiment Station**

University of Arizona, January 15, 1907. January 15, 1907.

Just west of Yuma, Arizona, in the alluvial flood-pisin of the Colorado, lies a little farm of 7.2 acres which on May 1, 1905, was virgin bottomland, covered with saltweed, arrowbrush and creosote bushes. The original purpose of the tract was for planting selected varieties of date paims imported by the U. 8. Department of Agriculture from the Old World. The Experiment Station, May 2, began preparing the ground, and on May 20 the work of levelling, bordering and irrigating the tract and the planting of 152 palms, was completed.

THE PLAN OF WORK-Recognizing, however, that a farmer with work on a feasible basis from the small farm-er's point of view. In order to economize ground the irrigating borders were so placed as to coincide with the rows of paims, thus ground the irrigating borders were so placed as to coincide with the rows of paims, thus utilizing space otherwise usually wasted. The tract was divided by the borders into lands, for the most part one-half an acre in size, irrigating water from the Colorado Valley P. & I. Canal was obtained in the customary manner, and E. L. Crane, himself a Yuma Valley farmer, undertook the care of what was nicknamed our "play farm."

In size, as well as in the intensive character of the work planned, this "farm" is the opposite of the average holdings of this locality. The prevailing crops of the region are alfalfa, corn, barley, and forages in general, comparatively little attention being given to vegetables and fruits. Withal, the cost of levelling land in this region is high, rarrely falling below twenty dollars an acre at current prices for labor and teams. Moreover, the cost, exclusive of maintenance, of the Government irrigating system now under construction will be about \$8.50 an acre annually for ten years. To meet these and other heavy items of expense in connection with the establishment of a farm in this region, intensive crops of a more remunerative character than those now in vogue, are essential. It was partly, therefore, as an object lesson bearing upon these financial aspects of the general situation, that this cultural work was planned.

RECLAMATION OF THE GROUND-The soil of our tract, a warm, sandy loan

The soil of our tract, a warm, sandy loam well adapted to gardening operations, was levelled, ditched and bordered at a contract price of \$17.20 an acre, considerably less than the average for the locality, reckoning the labor of men and teams at current rates. In addition, barbed wire and posts for fencing cost \$60.10; lumber for headgates cost \$80.57; a drive well point and pipe, a pitcher-spout pump and a barrel, \$18.45; a small lumber two-room house, including five and one-half days carpenter hire, \$18.75; and a brush-roof shelter for horses, about \$30.0. Only skilled labor employed in levelling, bordering and ditching the ground, and for part construction of the house, is included in the above estimates, as the common labor required ordinarily would be, and in this case was, furnished by the farmer himself.

To bring this ground under cultivation and make it habitable for a small farmer and his family, as stated above, therefore required a cash outlay of about \$100.00. In addition, in the average instance must be included a feam, wagon, plow, harrow, baying conjument shovels hose and other small tools.

and sundry vegetables.

The produce was marketed in Yuma with the exception of tomatoes, which, for the largest part, were expressed to Tueson and Bisbee. The following statements for the various crups are on the basis of net cash returns to the small farmer, who with ar. average family of five and a team of horses is assumed to do the work required, as explained below. Items necessitating cash outlay, as seed, irrigaling water, and crates are deducted from gross returns. Water costs an average of 50 cents for irrigation per acre for the crops grown. The yields in certain instances are low, due to the unimproved condition of the soil, which, like desert soils in gen.ad, was low in nitrogen and organic matter. Some to the unimproved condition of the soil, which, like desert soils in gen.ad, was low in nitrogen and organic matter. Some to the unimproved condition of the soil, which, like desert soils in gen.ad, was low in nitrogen and organic matter. Some low in nitrogen and organic matter. Som small salty areas also affected yields locally White Bermuda onlons: 47 acres; See planted Sept. 27 Oct. 3, 1995. Young onlor transplanted, Feb. 5-9, 1995. Crop mature about June 1. Yield, 3915 pounds of dry o

ons. Highest price received, 24c a pound owest price received, 1-8c a pound. Entir rop marketed in Yuma. \$ 2.88 3 2.88
Irrigations in seed bed and 3.50
8 irrigations in field, about 3.50
acks and sundry, about 2.56
918 pounds of onlons at 2.5 Net cash returns, not de-

873.24 The amount of labor expended upon this crop was large for the area, especially at the transplanting time. One day's team work in preparing the land and about \$2\$ days, men's time, were required to bring it through, although the work was not heavy and could have been largely performed by boys. The yield was low owing to the desert and unfertilized character of the soil, onions requiring lized character of the soil, onions requiring amounts of organic matter in the soil lye good results

give good results.

Early Rose polatoes; .84 acres: Seed pot-toes planted Feb. 16-19, 1906. Beginning t-bloom April 13. Crop all harvested June 1-Yield, 2915 pounds. Highest price, May 2-35c. Bulk of crop, 24c. All marketed 1-

outlay, return 50 pounds seed-potatoes and freight on same frigating water for sesbania used as fertilizer. Pringations for crop-formaline for scab, includ-\$ 8,08 hig express. 1.00
15 pounds of potatoes at 352-342 et cash returns, not deducting labor. 37.15

\$70.00 The amount of labor required for the crop itself was about 15 working days, with team 15 days. The sesbania used as green manur-ing on the west half of the potato ground was given 17 irrigations. Bermuda grass, more over, flourished beneath the sesbania to such over, nonrished beneath the sesonnia to sue in extent as subsequently to require 21 day abor for cleaning up the Joacres so fertilized Although the larger part of the crop car from the sesbania fertilized portion of the paatoes, this method of enriching the so proved very costly, 27 days mans, time, and

days team-work being required to put the sea bania under and afterwards get rid of the Bermuda grass. Nevertheless, the labor en-tailed could easily have been managed by a careful farmer, as the Bermuda digging was done in January when other work was not urgent.
Tomatoes, Dwarf Champion and Burpee's Quarter Century; .62 acres: Seed planted in cold-frame, Feb. 1, 1905. Transplanted to field, March 12-15. First ripe tomatoes, June 16. Last of marketable crop, Sept. 8. Yield, first-class, 11282 pounds; second class, salable, 2249 pounds; waste, most of which could have been canned, 1810 pounds. Total crop of 3809 vines, 1841 pounds of 4.6 pounds, gross, to the vine. Highest price received, 30c for a single pound on June 10. Bulk of first-class crop sold during July in Tucson and Hisbee markets, at 1851 to 45c f. o. b. Yuma. Second class crop sold locally down to 2c.

sold locally down to 2c. Seed.

18 irrigations, 's nere
438 crates for shipments to
Tueson and Bisbee
18691 pounds of tomatoes at
30c to 2c.
Net cash returns, not deducting labor.

Century yielded about equally well, both being of the dwarf bushy sorts best adapted to this elimate. Barnyard manure was used under the double rows, otherwise the ground was unfertilized save by the muddy irrigating water used. water used.

Rockyford cantaloupes; l acre: Seed planted March 7-6, 1906. Cold, backward sasson resulting in thin stand equal to about three-fourths of an acre. Crop picked July 5 to Sept. 7. Yield 780 dozen, sold locally at from \$56 to 15c a dozen.

Cash Cash

Seed and irrigating water, about \$ 2.00 Leaving a cash return of about 13.65

Alfalfa; 1.70 acres: This was sown May IS
1905, yielding three cuttings of about five tons
of clean hay the first season. During the second season, covered by this Timely Hint,
there were seven cuttings with a total of
about 20 tons of hay. The only cash outlay
was \$22.41 for irrigating water. The labor required was, man's time, it days and team
nine days, which is rather high labor requirement for this affalfa on account of the small
size of the field under consideration, and limited use of machinery. This crop at \$5.00 to
\$10.00 a ton, loose, which has been the price
this season, represents a cash return of not
less than \$120.00 for the crop; but this hay was
used to feed the team employed on the place,
proving to be more than sufficient for that
purpose, since a stack of about three tons remains at the end of the season. The manure
from this source, being free from Bermuda
grass seed, was especially valuable for fertilizing a part of the crops grown. \$15,65 \$15.65

THE LUMBER WASTE PROBLEM

Washington, Sept .- Five hundred manufacturers of explosives, pulp wood and similar products have been asked by the National Conservation Commission for information as to all possible uses of sawdust. From this it will be seen the Commission is going into fine details in its inventory of the natural resources of the country. Seven thousand lumbermen have been asked for their opinion as to the waste of lumber in saw mills and more than two thousand lumber dealers and cooperage, veneer, furniture, box, vehicle and implement manufacturers have been asked to point out striking features of waste in their respective lines. Yet all this is only one part of

For instance, take the making of veneer. At first blush it may not seem worthy of consideration with the manufacture of other products mentioned. Yet, the scarcity of the more attractive finishing woods in the last few years has led to the annual production of over 1,100,000,000 square feet of veneer. This, of course, has been made possible only by the introduction of new veneer-making machinery.

The use of veneer is generally Away; I Yearn for Liberty." regarded as exemplifying the scarcity of the finer woods and typifying the complete utilization of various kinds of woods, yet, from one of the schedules of the National Conservation Commission it is evident that the Commission expects to discover great waste even in veneer man-

Though the word veneer carries many meanings, from a glaze applied to pottery to the "polish" of a man of the world, it is most commonly employed as the name for the thin slices of wood now extensively used in the manufacture of all sorts of articles of use, such as wood plates, baskets and the exterior finish of furniture and wood work. 'The manufacture of veneer in the last few years has advanced by leaps and

The best veneer is sawed, but a great deal is sliced and still more is "rotary cut." By the last named process logs of the desired wood are steamed until they are soft and then fixed in a lathe-like machine, in which they are turned against a wood knife. 8634.60* As the log rotates against the knife, veneer of the desired thick-*Not including \$14.80, failed to collect.
Until the last of June this crop required but little labor. During the shipping season, however, four persons were employed on about half time in picking, packing and shipping the crop. The entire labor requirements for the errop were, men's time, 85 days; women and boys, 38 days; and team 10 days, the heaviest demand upon labor being during July Dwerf Champion and Burpee's Quarter.

*Not including \$14.80, failed to collect.
Until the last of June this crop required but slice, as if you should pare an which both the husband wife are this kind are known in the country.
In these investigations of the waters of Florida the vational and state surveys are cooperating and much valuable one rooting for a different optimistic base ball fans. But he forgot the possible contingency of each one rooting for a different optimistic base being at the winter's work. [Exchange.]

veneer is cut is also called a "core."

The woods principally used in maple and yellow poplar, which, nix last Friday, said: together yield more than half of His speech was not a long one, the total product. Red gum is but he went straight to the largely used for baskets and heart of things. He was not at maple for furniture. More valu- all slow in expressing his confiable than these, however, are dence of victory this fall. He white oak and walnut veneer. has said right along that he will Beech, which can be cut very win, and told his audience so. thin, is used very largely for But to win he must have votes,

the manufacture of veneer. It is and child in the territory before always a problem, for instance, the campaign is over. what use to make of the cores "If you vote for R. H. Camerleft by the rotary process. In on I promise you that you will many cases these uses for pulp never regret it," he said. "For wood, pillars, or panel headings, years and years you have been and they are largely used also waiting for statehood. If I fail for fuel, excelsior, crates, boxes to secure statehood for Arizona and baskets.

which the National Conservation territory to vote for me for any Commission, through the Forest public office." Service, is sending out, several questions are aimed to secure in Cameron was applauded showed formation as to the amount of that his remarks were well rewaste in veneer manufacture and ceived. The crowd went wild the possibilities of finding ways with excitement and delight. to utilize it.

Had Tetter for Thirty Years.

years and have tried almost countless openly applauding the opponent remedies with little, if any, relief. Three boxes of Chamberlain's Salve cured me. It was a torture. It breakout a little sometimes, but nothing to what it used to do .- D. H. Beach, Midland City, Ala. Chamberlain's Salve is for sale by Ketcherside Drug Store.

The Jolly Jokers.

"Mr. Middleman, ah desires to perpound a cundrum."

"Very well, Mr. Tambo." "Why does dey designate dat beautiful vegetable as ah water-

"That's easy. Because makes your mouth water." "Nowhar near de answer. It's

called ah watermelon becase vo' "Speakin' ob despring reminds

me," broke in the other end man inventory. It is going after the "M' ol' daddy went out to git some water one day an' he done

"Was he drowned?" "He wuzzently 'zac'ly drown'd, but it done killed him."

"That's strange. He fell in the spring and was killed?"

"Yes sah!" "But he wasn't drowned?" "No, sah."

"Well, did he die in the spring? "No, sah; he died in de fall. "Our golden-voiced tenor, Mr. Vio Lett, will now sing that heart-touching ballad, entitled, year.

Warden, Brush Those Locks

Showing Off.

"Does your wife like that fine set of furs you got her for Christmas?"

"Don't now-haven't seen her since I gave 'em to her." "Haven't seen her?"

"No; she's spending all her time calling on her friends."

Slightly Carnivorous.

"Yes," said the thin man, nunching his apple, "I'm a strict regetarian." 'You mean you think you are,

eplied the observant man. "What do you mean by that?" n that bit of apple you just are obtained.

"Falling Dew."

swallowed."

Romantic She: "Ah, the fall-

than the time of falling dew?" Practical He (reminded of that tubing was run nearly to the bottom of notice from the bank): 'Heavens! the well. Both this and the outer cas-

A journalistic philosopher has remarked that there is no mar- brine in the second. ness is peeled off in a continuous ried bliss compared to that in

CAMERON AND STATEHOOD.

The Gazette, commenting on making veneer are red gum, Mr. Cameron's speech at Phoe-

wooden plates. A number of and he admitted that is what he other kinds of woods are used. is out for. He expressed his de-A good deal of waste occurs in sire of meeting every man, woman

before March 4th next I will In the schedule of inquiries never again ask a man in this

The manner in which Mr. Lifelong democrats pushed their hands down out of sight and used them with good effect, until, I have suffered with tetter for thirty in their excitement, they were of Mark Smith.

Dodging Duty.

(From the Emporia, Kan., Ga-

zette, Rep.) Some folks say it is my duty, for the Peerless One to vote; if he isn't chosen captain, our ship won't stay affoat; but a chap gets tired of voting for the man without a peer; I can always vote for Bryan, so I'll vote for Taft this year. Change is sometimes neccessary, if this life we would enjoy, and, although our sweetest boon is voting for the Peerless Boy, yet some little variation makes the landscape seem less dear; I can always vote for Bryan, so I'll vote for Taft this year. Even though our children's children hang their heads in deepest shame, blushing for their rude forefathers who at one time jumped the game-who in gloomy desperation voted down the peerless dear; we can vote for Bryan always, so we'll vote for Taft this year.

It would add spice and spirit to the political situation if it could be arranged for Texas and Alabama, like Maine and New Hampshire, to exploit a September election every presidential

A USEFUL WELL.

Yields Two Kinds of Water Which are Drawn from It by a Double Set of Tubing.

Those who have marueled at the ease with which stage magicians have made wine and water flow from the same bottle have yet to learn that Dame Nature occasionally tries a trick of that kind herself to amuse and mystify those who

hold close communion with her. Quite frequently the geologists connected with the United States geological survey report discoveries on their investigation tours which make of human magicians rank imitators and place the mysteries of nature far ahead of those which man may invent. Among these is a well at Welaka on St. Johns "I mean that I noticed a worm River, from which two kinds of water

This well is 300 feet deep. The length of the casing is 110 feet. The well was first drilled to 160 feet, and from this depth ordinary "sulphur" water was obtained. The drill was then carried to ng dew! What is more delightful a depth of 300 feet, where it encountered a disagreeable salty taste. In order to use both kinds of water an inner I guess you never had one fall ing were connected with pumps, so due, did you?"- Browning's Mag. that ordinary water and mineral water can be pumped at the same time. A favorite joke played on visitors is to give them a drink of the weaker water in the first glass and to replace it with the

